

AA-968

1925,1932

The Hugh Young Building

Public

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville

The Hugh Young Building provided Crownsville with its first increase in residential space in twelve years. The original building was designed by Henry Powell Hopkins in 1925. A substantial U-shaped addition designed by Herbert Crisp was constructed in 1932. The addition linked the building to "B" Building and greatly expanded the residential capacity of the three story, common bond building.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-968

Magi No. 0209684739

DOE ☐yes ☐no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic The Hugh Young Building

and/or common

2. Location

Crownsville Hospital Center

street & number

☐ not for publication

city, town Crownsville

☐ vicinity of

congressional district 4

state Maryland

county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object**Ownership**☒ public
☐ private
☐ both**Public Acquisition**☐ in process
☐ being considered
☒ not applicable**Status**☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress**Accessible**☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no**Present Use**☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military
☐ museum
☐ park
☐ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☒ other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street

telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore

state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse

liber

street & number Church Circle

folio

city, town Annapolis

state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-968

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Hugh Young Building is composed of two distinct sections. The original structure, built in 1925, was a free-standing building measuring fifteen bays wide and seven bays deep. A large U-shaped addition was constructed on the west face in 1932 which greatly expanded the residential capacity of the building. Both sections are three stories in height but the original portion has a low-pitch hipped roof while the addition features a flat roof. Both portions are constructed of common bond brick. Though the attachment is U-shaped, it also includes an extension which connects the north side of the building to "B" Building.

The dominant facade faces east and it is this face that possesses the most ornamentation. The fenestration remains constant between the ground level and the third floor. The sash varies from 15/15 to 20/20 but all the windows have concrete sills and brick jack arch lintels. A concrete water table and string course divides the facade horizontally. A flush concrete band rings the building just below the wooden cornice.

The east facade has an elaborate pedimented portico. Constructed of poured concrete, the portico rests on a brick base. Double stairways lead up the portico. The triangular pediment is supported by four Ionic columns. The frieze is inscribed with the name of the building while a crest of Maryland appears in the tympanum.

While the addition is constructed of common bond brick, there are differences between the original and the addition. The brick used for the addition appears to be of lesser quality, and has deteriorated at a quicker pace. The mortar joints are thicker and less precise. The fenestration of the addition is very similar to the original with concrete sills and brick jack arch lintels. Occasionally the windows are paired. A raised string course divides the second and third floors. The stone replaced by a wooden band and cornice. The south wall of the addition runs twelve bays deep.

The west face of the addition provides the most contrast. The U-shaped configuration is noticeably different. Each west end of the "U" is three bays wide. The fenestration pattern changes to triple windows which dominate the wall surfaces. A hipped dormer is built of concrete blocks and single sash windows and is located on the roof of the central pavilion.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1925, 1932 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins, Herbert Crisp

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Board of Managers of Crownsville State Hospital commissioned Henry Powell Hopkins to design a new service building in 1923. This commission provided the original portion of the Hugh Young Building which was a free standing structure until 1932. In that year, the Board of Managers approved a large scale addition to the building by architect Herbert Crisp. The construction of the addition enlarged the Young Building to its present dimensions.

When the Northeastern Construction Company completed the original portion of the Hugh Young Building in 1925, the building represented a substantial growth at Crownsville. The structure was the first major construction expansion to the original hospital complex since its erection in 1913. The second phase of the Young Building also expanded the hospital complex. By 1932, the addition did not have as much of a visual impact on the campus. The addition, however, did substantially alter the composition of the core of the hospital buildings. The Young addition linked the building to "B" Building which in turn connected to the Administration and "C" Building. The addition created the current building configuration.

Both Henry Powell Hopkins and Herbert Crisp designed using classical architectural features. The Hugh Young Building provides an example of their complimentary styles. Both architects designed other hospital buildings at Crownsville and Hopkins went on to maintain a successful career designing for state agencies especially the mental institutions.

The new service building was named after Hugh Young to honor his contribution to the Crownsville facility. Involved in a variety of activities, Young served as the president of the State Lunacy Commission, the secretary-treasurer of Crownsville State Hospital and organized the movement which established Crownsville.

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Hugh Young Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

West



AA-968

Hugh Young Building
Crownsville Hospital Center
Crownsville, Maryland
Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT
East